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From the Hon. James M. Beck we have received a complimentary copy of his latest work: "The War and Humanity," published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Since our June number we have received the following exchanges:

Chicago Historical Society Year Book, 1916.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, March, 1917.

Bulletin of the Minnesota Historical Society, February, 1917.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, October, 1916.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, January, April and July, 1917.

Quarterly of the Louisiana Historical Society, January, 1917.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, July, 1917.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July, 1917.

Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. 5, 1905-12.

Proceedings of 111th Annual Meeting of the New England Society in the City of New York.

Charleston, S. C., Year Book, 1916.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

O. C. W.—In your Queries and Answers in the September Quarterly will you please give the derivation of the name of our suburban village, Thunderbolt?

The first time the name Thunderbolt appears in Georgia history is under the date of March 13th, 1733, when acknowledgment was made of the receipt from Mr. Samuel Baker of "a cask of potash made at Thunderbolt, in Georgia." Again, General Oglethorpe, on the 27th of February, 1735-36, mentioned the purchase of a cargo of provisions to be delivered at St. Simon's whither he went after having "passed by Skidaway and Thunderbolt." It is on the authority of Oglethorpe that the statement has repeatedly been made that the place received its name "from a fall of a thunderbolt, and a spring thereupon arose in that place which still smells of the bolt."

Several attempts have been made to change the name to the more dignified one of Warsaw, but in this case the old adage "Give a place a bad name, and it will stick to it" holds true. The name Warsaw is now the real name of the town, given to it in the act of incorporation; but notwithstanding all that the people still call it Thunderbolt, and will probably always do so. The cars on the trolley line running there all bear the name by which the people insist on calling it.

But even though the name of Warsaw should be adopted, it would be a misnomer. The reason for the change was because the town is on a branch of what is wrongfully called Warsaw River. The river and island so called should really be the Indian name Wassaw, and so they were originally named. It is correctly given in a tract published in 1740, called "A State of the Province of Georgia," by William Stephens, in which the author wrote that "To the southward of Tybee are the following enteries, viz: Wassaw," etc., and De Brahm, in his "History of the Province of Georgia," always used that name, giving it no less than three times on one page.

T. R. H.—Who was the wife of Oglethorpe? Was she ever in Georgia?

On the 15th of September, 1744, General Oglethorpe married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Nathan Wright, Baronet, of Cranham Hall, Essex, England. As he made his final departure from Georgia on the 23rd of July, 1743, it will be seen that Mrs. Oglethorpe never was here.

Truth-seeker.—I have been told by some persons that General Nathanael Greene died at Mulberry Grove, and by others that he died at White Hall, the home of a Mr. Gibbons. What is the truth about this matter?

Our correspondent is not alone in his desire to be set right on this subject. So many writers have made the positive statement that General Greene died at his home, Mulberry Grove, that they surely must have had sufficient reason for so saying; but, on the other hand, many have stated that he died at White Hall, the home Mr. William Gibbons, among the latter being the Rev. George White, in his "Statistics of Georgia." The former statement is correct. The General was in Savannah on the 12th of June, 1786, and the next day he started early to return to Mulberry Grove, intending to spend the day at White Hall. After breakfast

he and his party went to look over the rice crop of Mr. Gibbons, where it is supposed the heat of the sun was so intense as to have afterwards affected him. At any rate, he was not at once stricken down, for the best accounts show that it was while on his way home in the evening that he complained of a severe pain in the head. It is needless to recount the facts regarding his last moments and death. It is not positively known what was the cause of his death, whether it was a sunstroke, according to some, or a congestive chill, according to others. The fact is, as the weight of the evidence shows, that he died at Mulberry Grove.

W. G. L.—How was Count Pulaski introduced to General Washington?

Benjamin Franklin, minister to France when Pulaski was much talked of, gave the following letter to Pulaski, to be delivered to Washington:

"Count Pulaski, of Poland, an officer famous throughout Europe for his bravery and conduct in defence of the liberties of his country against the great invading powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will have the honour of delivering this into your hands. The Court here have encouraged and promoted his voyage, from an opinion that he may be useful to our service."